THE CARDINAL.

Formal Creation of a Prince of the Church.

Imposing the Berretta Upon Cardinal McCloskey.

A MAGNIFICENT CELEBRATION.

A Grand Array of Archbishops. Bishops and Priests.

The Solemn High Mass and Spirited Music.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

AlPen Picture of the Church and Its Decorations.

Blending the Flags of America and Rome.

ORATIONS. THE

Pope Pius IX. to the Cardinal Archbishop.

Addresses by Monsignore Roncetti and Archbishop Bayley.

THE LATIN AND ENGLISH.

Reunion of Church Dignitaries at the Banquet Table.

'St. Patrick's Cathedral Before and After the Ceremônies.

Yesterday the ceremony of "imposing the berretta" on His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, was performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the presence of a large number of distinguished prelates and a great multitude of people. Mgr. Roncetti and the Count Marefoschi, of the Pope's Guidia Nobile, were present as the custodians of the preclous symbol until it was delivered into the hands of the prelate who placed it on the Cardinal's head. They were also the bearers of the letters from His Holiness, which were read at the ceremony. There were also present a greater number of the high dignitaries of the Catholic Church than pernaps any living person has before seen together in this country; and but few persons well known or distinguished in city life were absent from the congregation. It was a grand and impressive spectacle, exhibiting a phase of the more brilliant side of the priestly career, and for its rarity and the proverbial splender of such spectatles was worthy of all the interest it excited in the people at large; while to the devout who would not care to separate the mere scene from the deeply religious purpose and significance of the event it will ever be a most memorable occasion in the history of the Church in America. In every respect the ceremony was a success, and even capricious April favored it with brilliant skies. THE CATHEDRAL.

The ceremony was performed in St. Patrick's shurch in Mulberry street. This church, though well known to the Catholics of the city as the Cathedral church of this diocese, is perhaps so little known to the general public as to justify some slight description. It is a handsome edifice in the gothic style. It contains a nave, a north and south aisle, and a chancel or sanctury, and across nave is divided into eight arches, the pillars supporting which mark the line of division between the nave and the aisies on either side, and the sanctuary extends a little beyond the second arch, thus occupying rather more than a quarter of the whole length of the edifice; another arch at the tower end is filled by the organ lost above, and the spaces underneath It, near the doors, thus leaving for the part of the church occupied by the congregation the space of five arches across the whole width. The edifice is lighted by thirteen windows, six on either aisle. and one very grand one behind the high nitar. All these windows are composed of magnificently stained glass and lend to the interior that wonderful effect to softened giory so peculiarly characteristic of grand cathedral edifices everywhere, but so little known, comparativeir, in our new country where whitened walls as bare and asportical as possible are too much the conventional style, as if the main effect of scclesiastical architecture were to deprive the eye of any agreeable resting place and to denade every visible surface of all that could possibly feed the imagination, as if, indeed, that "dim religious light" which is so accepted in poetry as to have become a first thought with every one on certain Altogether the interior of the Catoedral is very handsome, and if it were in Rome it would be put down to all the guide books with special mention for its symmetry and sarmonious effect.

THE ALTAR AND THE DECORATIONS. The high a far is a beautiful structure of white marble, and above it is a large carving of the crucified Savior. To the right and left, at the head of the aisles, respectively, are the smaller alters of Joseph and Mary; and a screen behind and at either side of the high altar, and separating the sacreity from the open part of the sanctuary, is decorated with large flances of the apostles in niches. In this screen, also, are supported the branches of gas lights, which in lighting the chancel are supplementary to the blaze of the canceles on the altar. Over the screen were the words in gas jots, "Te Deum

For this occasion the church was especially ornamented with decorations appropriate to the coremony. Every point that afforded a field for color was elaborately garnished with dazzling scarlet and gold. In the sauctuary, high above the great gruciax, at the very summit of the wall, were stretched festoons of scarlet cloth, embroidered with gold. The great gracifix itself afforded points of support for a dowing mass of the same ardent color, and the silken drapery stretched thence was carried from point to point of the Gothic ornamentation on the screen behind and at either side of the nigh altar. Directly beniad the altar, continued apparently for a background or color, was a field of scarlet, and the from of the altar was diaged with sear of cloth, The pulpit, the archiepiacopal throne and the that is called Tyrian purple, but which is better known to the people under the common name of maroon. This color was richts relieved with gold, in heavy braid and triage. In addition to these decorations the organ gallery was ornamented with the Papal colors and the Stars and Stripes. Even this little revel of color-the dainty hues of the Postifical standard, its laint white and defloate yellow being richly supported and relieved on either side by the warm

splendor of red and the wealth of azure in our national standard. At either side of the high altar and in advance of it-just at the angles of the screen which separates the sanctuary from the space benind-stand the two thrones, on the south side that of the Cardinal and opposite that of the Archbishop. The Archbishop's turone is straped in the color above called Tyrian purple and the Cardinal's throne in scarlet. This latter is an elaborate structure, with a Gothic canopy of carved wood, with panels of scarlet velvet. either side in front the whole platform of the sanctuary was filled with chairs for the prelates who were to come.

Such were the preparations made for the ceremony, and the glow of all this scarlet and the glitter of the gold in the mild light of the candles of the altar was what first caught the eye as the people came together to admire the great spectacle.

HOW THEY ALL GOT TO THEIR PLACES. People began to come in early, and came rapidly. There was so admirable an order that no confusion was possible. Every ticket bore upon it the number of the pew in which the holder was entitled to a seat, and, as presumably no more tickets were numbered for each pew than there were places in it, this simple system furnished the thoroughly satisfactory scheme that was carried out for putting every holder of a numbered ticket in a comfortable place without the possibility of any misconception or annoyance. That the plan was carried out as conceived and was effective in the way intended may be assumed from the noiselessness and rapidity with which every place in the wast edifice was taken when the gates were thrown open shortly after nine o'clock. Perhaps so large an assembly so promiscuously constituted never was before seated with so little disorder. Trooping in, group after group, from the gates outside, where the police sifted the ticket holders from the general public, the fortunate possessors of these pieces of mauve colored pasteboard presented thomselves at the north, the middle or the south assle, as indicated on the tickets, and in each case were there taken in charge by the ready and courteous ushers, who escorted them to their numbered places. No discussions, no disputes, no misunderstandings, and this is so uncommon a fact at the gathering of large numbers of people as to be noteworthy. In great measure the good result was due to the excellent management of this important detail; but in part. also, it was a consequence of the politeness of the bidden guests, a characteristic of the coming together of an intelligent and orderly public which readily comprehended the plan and quietly gave itself up to the few necessary instructions from assistants without claiming more than these were eager to concede.

CHARACTER OF THE ASSEMBLY. Viewed thus in groups or individually as they passed up the aisles to the numbered places, the men with a somewhat hurried dignity, the women with that light, tripping step which suggested to Father Lawrence the famous fancy that "so light a foot would ne'er wear out the everiasting flint," the mass was seen in detail and in a sort of analysis. It would be difficult to gather an assembly on more democratic principles. There were people of every rank in life, officials of every order, and hundreds of persons that could apparently have made no successful claim to any conceivable distinction. If we consider the pressure that has probably been exercised by the outside public to obtain tickets for this ceremony, without other interest in it than what it may have excited as a spectacle merely. and remember the natural disposition of church authorities on such occasions to gratify the world with a glimpse of the ecclesiastical splendors, we may fancy that much temptation was overcome in order that the spectacle might not be given up altogether to mere curiosity hunters.

As the coming in of the people continued all manner of softened and subdued noises filled the air; the lightly-tripping feet of the ladies in the aisles, the whispers of the gathering multitude, the hollow reverebrations of the pew doors opened and shut, some muttered conversations of many red-rosetted ushers, and then all this was broken by a sudden rush of melodious thunder from the organ, a voluntary that came like a musical shower upon the April tranquillity of the scene, and then seemed to sweep by, that all might lapse again into the softened luxurious stiliness the calm of many little subdued sounds.

Besides the tickets marked with the number of pews there were many not thus marked which merely entitled the holder to standing room in the north and south aisles and the open space near the doors. The holders of these were kept near the doors till the many holding numbered seats were in their places, and were then permitted to advance along the aisles toward the sanctuary. THE BERRETTA.

At half-past ten Mgr. Roncetti, the Pope's Legate, supported by his secretary, the Rev. Dr. Ubaidi, and the master of ceremonies, came from the berretta and the Papal briefs, and, making the half circuit of the sanctuary, deposited these treasures at the left of the Cardinal's throne. The berretta, though carefully covered ere left, was for a moment disclosed to view. Except when made in the appropriate color, this article unlike a cardinal's bat, is not peculiar to ecclesiastics of that rank; it is, on the contrary, the ordinary head gear of every it is simply that small with three crests which run from the central point on top to the outer edge. As commonly used by priests, this article is black. It is therefore not a cap of this form-but a cap of this form in the Cardinal's color, that is peculiar to his station. Having deposited in the sanctuary the objects of which he was yet the custodian Mgr. Roncesti withdrew as he came.

PROCESSION OF PRIESTS.

Within a few moments the doors of the sacristy again opened, and a procession of priests walking together moved out. In this procession is was understood were all the priests of the diocese. They wore the ordinary priestly cassocks with short surplices.

This procession moved around the sanctuary t he middle aiste, up which it passed and the priests occupied chairs which had been reserved for them at that point.

These various incidents Kept attention alive, though they did not satisfy it; but the next event touched upon the very substance of the scene for

waich anticipation was on tip-toe. At a few minutes before eleven the dignitaries came forth in procession from the same sucristy door. First came a train of acolytes; then the archbishops and pishops, mitred and arrayed in all the paraphernalia of their order; then Mgr. Roscettl, and next His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, his train borne by two boys. Behind the Cardinal came Count Marefoschi in the uniform of the Papal guard; then another procession of priests closed by the Dominican monks in white,

and the Franciscans in brown robes. Cardinal McCloskey was the noteworthy figure. He wore a light purple or mauve cassock, a white surplice and a velvet mantaletta of deep purple. About his neck was a gold obain, from which was suspended a ponderous cross, blazing with magnificent goms. On his head was a black berretta raich, upon removal, showed beneath it a small scarlet skall cap called a berreiting. His tall, spare person towering over the larger number near him, and his anely intellectual and energetic face, in marked contrast with the softened tone of the constenances generally, gave character to the

scene. Another notable figure was the Count Marefoschi in his uniform. The Count is a men of ample proportions, and his uniform gave him the appoaracce of a giant. Tuis uniform is a scariet cost, out short like cavairy coats generally; white doeskin breeches fitting tight, boots to the knees, and a heimst of brass and clots, with tall white pompon and horse tail. His searist jacket was branied with gold lace, he wore gold epaniettes and a cavairy sabre with steel scabbard. This

uncommon appartion was a speciacle by itself even in the midst of the brillant procession of movement Mgr. Roncett, attented by Dr. Dollar dishops.

Seldom have our people seen anything that so filled the eye as it was filled by the picture new presented on the piatform of the ennetuary. All the bishops, with their gorgeous mitres and copes of gold and silver and sheeny saim, embroidered in farming that so filled the cycle is finger; the Carainal tranquity seated of the sanctuary. All the same moment all the congregation, including the preliminary and copes of gold and silver and sheeny saim, embroidered in farming of the sanctuary. All the same moment all the congregation, including the preliminary and copes and remained standing.

The meaning of the sanctuary. All the same moment all the congregation, including the preliminary collection of the sanctuary. All the same moment all the congregation, including the preliminary collection of the sanctuary. All the same moment all the congregation, including the preliminary collection of the sanctuary. All the same moment all the congregation, including the preliminary collection of the sanctuary. All the same moment all the congregation, including the preliminary collection of the sanctuary. All the same moment all the congregation, including the preliminary collection of the sanctuary. All the same moment is the congregation of the same moment all the same moment all the same prevent and the congregation of the same prevent and the congregation of the same moment all the same prevent and the congregation of the same provided to the immediate front of the same moment and the same moment all the same prevent and the congregation of the same moment all the same prevent and the congregation of the same moment all the same prevent and the congregation of the same moment an

on his throne; the gigantic guard at his left; Arch- almost monumental look which he had worn durbishon Bayley on the throne beyond the blazing altar, whose wealth of flowers and their tender hues was quite lost in the dazzie and blaze of the firmament of candles; the sober yet magnificent decorations of the altar and the whole sanctuary, and the storm of music that swept over all; this will not readily pass out of the memory of the generation that was present.

At eleven o'clock precisely the celebration of the mass began.

THE MUSIC OF THE MASS. When the first of the long line of surpliced priests emerged from the sacristy the organ and the string orcnestra-the latter consisting of selected members from the Philharmonic Societygave forth the inspiring strains of the march of the priests from Mendelssohn's "Athalie," a very appropriate musical introduction. The grand mass of Cherubial, No. 2, in D minor, followed next, and proved to be, both as a work of art and m its rendering, a fitting tribute for such an oc-Of the many gifted composers who have framed the sublime words of the mass in sweet strains Cherubini ranks foremest. He shows in his work on this subject an intimate acquaintance with the meaning of every word contained in the liturgy, and not only are his powers as a great composer displayed to advantage, but a deep devotional feeling, an earnestness ofthought and an enthusiastic desire to express his belief in the faith of which the mass is such a grand exponent, is breathed forth in every measure. The mass was written when the composer was but a stripling; for, like Mozart, the divine fire of genius commenced to glow within his soul at an early In fact, his first mass was written when he was but thirteen, and was followed by ten other Messes Solenelles, two requiem masses and a vast number of detached works designed for the Catho-He service.

The mass in D minor (a key which seems be a favorite one with composers in their grandest works, as, for in-stance the "Choral Symphony" of Beethoven and the dramatic symphony of Rubinstein) commences with the "Kyrie," larghetto, a solemn, majestic movement of a very impressive charac-The solo quartet then give the "Christe Eleison," andante, in F major, the tour parts having each a different melodic character. The "Kyrle" is resumed, and the most beautiful effect is produced in the long-sustained morendo passages at the close.

"GLOBIA IN EXCELSIE."

Of the "Gloria" it may be said that it is such an overpowering expression of joy and triumph as can scarcely be found in any other mass. It is in the resonant key of D major, and the first part, as far as "Et in terra pax." sweeps along like a mighty torrent of harmony. The announcement of peace to men is made in sotto voce, the voices in prayerful, earnest strains and the rich instrumentation seemingly instinct with the true spirit of devotion.

A trio for soprano, tenor and bass occurs in the next part, "Gratias agimus" in G major, larghetto. Tender expression is its chief characteristic, and the gratitude of the Church to the Lamb of God is conveyed in the most touching manner. The tenors and basses then declaim in the key of B minor the words "Oui tollis peccata mundi," with a short, emphatic figure for the strings as an accompaniment, and long, sustained chords for the instrumental basses. The prayer, "Suscipe deprecationem nostram." is passionate in its pleadings. The last "Misere" is eminently characteristic of Cherubini, who delights in the morendo effect at the close of a solemn phrase. The voices whisper softly in their lowest tones the prayer for mercy and the instrumentation glides along in subdued strains, gradually ascending in the scale, as it were bearing to Heaven the supplications of the faithful.

"Cum Sancto Spiritu." the finale of the "Gloria," is a double fugue, the second subject first given by the passes, forming a counterpoint to the first, commenced by the tenors. The other voices enter, and the tempo becomes more rapid and in a har monic storm of amens the second part of the mass

CREDO IN UNUM DEUM. The "Credo" is in the key of G major, 3-4 The instruments begin in unison time. with a brilliant phrase, after which the voices thunder forth an emphatic declaration of belief. A very happy effect is produced in the sentence, "Genitum non lactum," by the repetition of the word "non" several times. The descent from Heaven of the Son of God is expressed in the most

dramatic manner.

The mystery of the incarnation is illustrated by a sextelle, consisting of two sopranos, alto, two tenors and bass. It is conceived in the spirit of the old Palestrina school, and possesses a charm in the skill with which the six parts are interwoven, without any one losing its individuality.

All the voices join in the "Crucifixus," the music conveying the idea of horror at the deed perpetrated by the persecutors of the Redeemer on Calvary and awe at the greatness of the sacrifice, a God dying for man. The Resurrection is ushered in by triumphant strains interrupted for the ment by the thought of the day of judgment. the second coming of the Messian, at which the voices all sink down to a subdued murmur, wells around them are wreathed the most exquisite narmonies and modulations. A solo quartet introduces the declaration of belief in the Holy chost, and the "Credo" ends with a double fugue. in which the counterpoint is ingenious and immensely effective.

"SANCTUS" AND "AGNUS DEL." The fourth part of the mass, "Sanctus," is particplarly impressive, on account of the wealth of instrumental effect poured into it from the fertile brain of the composer. The last part, "Agnus Del." begins with the solo quartet, the chorus "Qui tollis peccata coming in on the words mundt." In the "Dona nobis" a remarkable aforzando effect is produced in some of the closing passages, and the voices and instruments seem to die away in the distance in the last beautiful prayer for peace.

THE BEGINNING OF THE CEREMONY. The last strain of the mass had scarcely died away, the exquisite intonation of the "Ite Missa Est" was lingering in the ear, and there was a rustle and movement of the multitude, which seemed to breathe with the eagerness of a living human being. Prayer books were closed, and the prelates slowly arose and grouped, as it were upon a stage, imperceptibly forming into a tableau. Rich in years of ecclesiastical experience, and so lamiliar, we would think that with church ceremonies there could be nothing new in any service. The venerable and reverend gentlemen seemed to have as deep an interest in the historical scene before them as the youngest fair-faced lads in white and erimson who were clustered on the altar steps. There was a pause for an instant. when Dr. McGlynn advanced and made a sign to the Cardinal, who sat on his throne with an anxious, timid look, his two fingers pressed on his lips and his eyes partly closed, as though in prayer. His Eminence slowly arose, walked to the gospel side of the sitar, wearing the rose-colored berretima, or skullcap, which had been presented to bim when he was first informed of his elevation to the Cardinalate. There he stood, with foides hands, his eyes bent on the ground, his face very paie, rigid, expressionless and, as seen in profile, like that of one in death. Almost at the same moment, and in obedience to another signal, the Aronbishop of Baltimore, Dr. Bayley, wao had been sitting on his throne on the epistic side of the altar, arose and waised to a ention in iront of the aitar and immediately op posite the Cardinal. The Vicar General of the slocese, Father Preston and Father Quinn stood near the Cardinal, while the priests attending on Archbishop Bayley formed immediately im. The celebrant of the mass, Bishop Longblin. and his cluster of richly apparelled deacons, who seemed to stand out of the mass like a nosegay of spring nowers, became merced into the rows of bishops and clergymen who filled the remainder

ing the whole service of the mass. If there was any ambition in this man's heart, any of the ambition which we are taught to believe animated the haughty prelates of Rome's proud days of conquest and war, and which history records in the lives of Wolsey and Richelieu, and Mazarin and Porto Carrero, it did not appear in the sad, shy, retiring demeanor of the prelate who was about to celebrate in his own person an epoch in the history of the Republic. The group, as it appeared, had elements of its historic value. The men and their associations were worthy of study. There was the blending of the peculiar and diversified elements which mark the civilization of America, and the wonderful breadth and sweep and universality of the Church of Rome, There was Count Marefoschi, booted and armed, in the full uniform of the Papal Guard. And if to our republican eyes-accustomed only to the quiet, peaceful isolation of every form of worship from every form of civil authority-it was a shock, as it were, to see this plumed soldier, with beimet and sword, erect and covered in the presence of that sacred and awful majesty, which, to the Catholic mind, is enshrined in the holy recess of the altari-t was not without its significance. It was a symbol of the glory and sorrow of Rome. It recalled the Popes, at whose feet emperors knelt, and in whose name great armies went out to combat and destroy. And to the faithful, who have their share in the griefs of the latter days, it was an emblem of the temporal power, which fell under the tramp of the German legions and before the spirit of revolution and The Count was certainly a noble gentleman in his manner, and, if he is not insensible to the ordinary emotions of his sex, he must have felt the battery of curious questioning smiles which fell upon him during the long hours of the ceremony. There, in faming purple robe, surmounted with the white, fleecy cape, was Roncetti, the religious envoy of the Pope and member of the Pontifical household, who has crossed the stormy seas from soft and gentle Italy to bring to our innospitable clime the mark of the Papal favor. There is a singular beauty about the face of Roncetti-tae "llustrious" Roncetti, as the Cardinal called him in his subsequent address with his dome-like brain, clear cut, curving features-such a face as one sees in the old paintings of mediæval plety. These two men were the symbols of the Roman faith as it now lives in the Eternal City. There were features no less striking in the American group. There was the blending of nationalities which forms the American Continent. First among the prelates to attract observation was Taschereau, the chief of the Catholic Church in Canada, head of the province of Quebec, with his bright dark French features, reminding us of the days when the Bourbon aimed at the mastery of the Contineut. We were told of the folly of that ambition in the magnificently emroidered robe which enfolded him, on which was embroidered the rose, the thistle and the shamrock of England's power and unity, entwining the beautiful passion flower, in which even nature to the Catholic mind symbolizes the sufferings and giory of our Lord. There was Purcell, from the banks of the Ohio, his nair white with nearly fourscore winters and his form bending under the labors of more than forty years of his episcopacy. In him we saw the marvellous growth of the Western land, which ne has seen emerge from a wilderness into an empire. sylvania was represented by her bishops, and from the far West we had the bishop of Arizona, who, among other duties, will carry to Santa Fé the pallium which erects that old Mexican possession into an archiepiscopal province, and whose presence recalls the triumph of the Saxon over the Spaniard and the steady march of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Greenland to the Equator. THE CARDINAL AND THE ARCHBISHOPS.

But the laces which were, alter all, the cynosure of all eyes-and to the observant mind were more than usually representative of the Catholic Courch in America-were those of the Archbishop of Baitimore and the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. Archbishop Bayley is well known in this city. He bears among his names one that carries us back to the earliest days, when the Hodander was the master of these shores, and when the Roosevelts and Stuyvesants were the lords of all these valleys and streams. If any thought of poetic fitness and propriety could intrude upon a ceremony as sacred as this, it would be that the duty of conferring the emblem of the office upon the first American Cardinal should devolve We repeat what is known to all jamillar with the character and history of the Roman prelates in America when we allude to the very high eminence of Archbishop Bayley as a man of the widest and most varied learning. His face is young com. pared with that of many of his venerable brethren in the episcopacy, but it is fuil of character and genius, the face of a bishop and a rulerfirm, kind, strong, with a large head and an overnauging brow, a lage that we dwell upon as one among a million, and which we study now with even a more curious interest as we listen to the constantly weispered rumor that very soon His Holiness will show an additional mark of his esteem for the Church in America, by conferthe berretta upon the head of Province of Baltimore—this prelate who still ranks all others in the United States. Nothing ould be more marked than the contrast between the two prelates as they stand face to face in front of the aitar, while the group slowly forms itself into the order of ceremony. Strength, will the imperial quality, are the traits of the arendishops; gentleness, shyness, modest humility written on the features of the Cardinal, who all this time has been standing like a statue, never changing his position, his eyes partly closed and bent upon the floor, timidly awaiting the moment that is to crown him with the trophy which has been the ampitton of the noblemen for ages, and which kings have been only too glad to crave at the hands of the Pone. The form and figure of Cardinal McCloskey are too well known to the people of this city not to make any attempt at description a useiess labor. The tall form, slightly bending under three score years; the mild, benevolent face; the clear, full eye, marked with nenetration; the closely knit seatures, marked with intellect and devotion, sad imost with the expression of suffering in repose. brightening up under the infinence of oratory or speech into the sunniest and most gracious smile. One can see that the first of all virtuescharity-and the rarest of all virtuesnumility-are predominent in the character of the Cardinal; that this man believes in his work; that to him the duty which came with the yows ats early manhood controls his life; that this new honor is after all only a new opportunity for good, and that the gorgeous robes which await him have no higher meaning than that which makes them the emblem and the incentive to martyrdom for the cross. We can well understand how the language of admiration clothes Cardinal McCloskey with the qualities of saintil ness, and how the thousands who sit expectant and breathless in this supreme hour of his life, this memorable bour in the history of Catholicism in America, feel that the honor which the Pontiff has bestowed upon him is bestowed upon the noblest attributes of a faithful priest. THE LETTER TO THE ARCHSISHOP.

The master of ceremonies advances to the Count Mareroschi, who has all this time been standing on guard over the berretta, and, bowing, litte the salver upon which it has been reposing and delivers it to Mgr. Roncetti. Then, taking a loided parchagent, which has been lying at its side, he hands it to Dr. Ubaidi, the attendant of the Monsignor. This clergyman opens it, reverently as it were, and, advancing a pace or two, hows to the Archbishop of Baltimore and reads, in a full, rich voice, which can be heard all over the church. the following letter from the Pope, clothing him with the power to confer the terretta in the name

or His Hollness :--

Venerabilem Fratem Joennem MacCloskey, Actientscopum Neo Eboracensem, cujus pietas, doctrina, huic sanctie sedi apostolicie devotio et in agro dominico excolendo studium atque industria ita Nobis procata fuit, ut digidum consuer mus cui tantum nonorem habereems. Nune antem cem de viro ciegando agatur, qui tili farristum, imponst, aceptie dignituis ibaigne, tiq. Veneradis Frater, novum isiani officium delegandum extemavimus qui et fecclesia, praes mixime ifiustri ac prarogativa loci supra quasvis Federatorum Staticum America Septemitonalis Lecclesias policiati, et ca in nes ac Beatissimi Petri Carheiram es observantia, ut pro certo haceamas te in soc munero occudo expectationi nastra non deciutirum, que cum in a sint, tioi, venerabilis Frater, ces, temore presentium ancientate nostra Apostolica partes committimus ut sarcia recas angulis afque universis que a sacris Venerabilis Frater, e.s. sentes presentation are toritate nostra Apostolica partes committimus ut sarciis fecas singulis atque universis que a saceis Romane Ecciesta ribbis preserioustur, questo Frio Nostro Joanni S. R. C. Cardinali Mac-Closkey, reunaciavo purparena Barculimi quod psi mismus per divettam fillumi Casarem Roncetti intimum cubiculariumi Nostrum supranumerum, in Metropolitana sua Ecciesia Nostra nomine imponas ibique leterco omnes et singulas laculitates necessirias atque opperunas entem suctoritare Apostolica per prasentes consedimus, et impertimus. Non obstantions speciali licet arque individua menih ne dignis in contratium facientibus quibuscumque, Darum Rome apud Sanctum Petrom sub annulo Piscatoris die XVI. Martu MpCCCLXXV.

Pontificatus Nostri Anno vigesimo-nono.

F. CARD ASQUINTUS.

These Latin words have a strange sound, read

These Latin words have a strange sound, read with their Italian accent, and the peculiar enunciation of certain syllables. As they are read the utmost silence prevails. The English meaning is

TEANSLATION OF THE POPE'S BRIEF TO ARCHISTOP BAYLEY.
TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE:—

VENERABLE BROTHER:-Health and Apostolic After the example of the Roman Pontins, our After the example of the Roman Poutiffs, our predecessors, it has ever been our care to fill the Colege of Cardinals, which is the Senate of the Church, with men whose plety, virtue and merits should correspond to the splender of so great a dignity. It is this that has meved us to proclaim cardinal of the Holy Roman Church Gur Venerable Brother, John McCloskey, Archbisnop of New York; whose piety, learning, devotion to his Holy Apostolic See, and whose indefatigable zeal in the cultivation of the Lord's Vineyard have been so conspicuously evident to Us that we have thought him worthy of this great honor. And now that we would choose a personage for been so conspienously evident to Us that we have thought him worthy of this great honor. And now that we would choose a personage for the office of conserring upon him the berretta, one of the insignia of his new dignity, we have thought well to select for the office you, venerable brother, who presides over so illustrious a church, and one that has the right of precedence over all the churches of the United States of America. We know that such is your devotion toward us and toward this chair of the blessed Peter that we are confident that you will, in the discharge of this office, justified in the confidence of the ty-ninth.

[L. S.1 F. CARD. ASQUINI. After reading this letter it is handed to the Archibishop, who bows and delivers it to an attendant priest. Dr. Ubaldi then takes another parchment from the salver and reads its supersciption, from which we learn that it is addressed to the Arch ishop of New York. Then, advancing toward the Cardinal and again nowing, be reads this letter, which officially announces to him that His Holiness has been pleased to make him one of the Princes of the Church :-

of the Princes of the Church:—

Dilecto Filio Nostro Joanni McCloskey, ex Concessime et Dispersatione Apostolica Archieffecopo Nev-Edoracensic Sanctae Ecclesiae Romanae Cardinali Renunciatur.

Dilecti Filii Nostri salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem:—In Apostolicae sedia fastigio Divina mise ranti ciementia nullis sane nostris meritis, collocati deque Catholiei nominis bono, propastorate nostris medicia soliciti, ad id sedulo animam intendimus, ut collegium venerabilium iratrum nostrum Cardinalem Sanciue Ecclesiæ Romanæ Cardinalium appliassimis viris eniteat, quemadmodum linus spiendissimis viris eniteat, quemadmodum linus spiendissimi ordinis dignitas, postulat. Hier factum est, ut te dilecte Fili Noster cooptavmus quippe quod tua egregia religio virtus doctrina et Catholicæ fidei studium provenan die Nos in spem certum inducunt ore at ministerum nuum ecclesiæ Dei magno sit usut et ornamento, quemobrem ad te Sancine Ecclesiæ Romanæ per nos creatum subimis hujusce dignitatis unum de insignibus, nimirum purpureum Berretam per delectum filium Gasarem Roncetti cabiclurium nostrum secretum suprasumerum mittimus, et posquam rite insignitus, fosims splendeatis purpurae, bota admonere. Te intelligas in Cardinalium dignitatis constitum adversus quacque pericala interitum invictum as in Cardinalitie dignitatis constitum ad versus quaque pericala interitam invictum que pro Ecclesia Dei stare opotere usque de pesoteam in conspectu Domini Sangaims efus-sionem, Quem vero ad te mittemus tum rei ipsino sionem, Quem vero are the control of hibendum omnino praestare tudque manu subscriptum remittere tenearis. Non obstanti usconstitutionibus et ordinatiombus apostolicis; ceterisquo contraris quibus cumque, Datum Romae
apud Sanctum Petrum sub anuulo Piscatoris Die
xx vi Martii MDCCOLXXV., Pontificatis, Nostice
anno Vicesimo Nono.

L. S., F. EAID ASQUINUS.

The Euglish meaning of these words is as fol-

TO OUR BELOVED SON JOHN MCCLOSKEY-BY THE APPOINTMENT AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC OF OUR ARCHESISTO OF NEW YORK, AND NOW PRO-CLAIMED A CARDINAL OF THE HOLY ROMAN

OUR ARCHBISHOF OF NEW YORK, AND NOW PROCLAIMED A CARDINAL OF THE HOLY ROMAN
UNURCH.

PIUS IX. POPE.

BELOVED SON:—Health and Apostolic benediction naving been placed through the Divine, may,
without any merit of ours in the suyreme dignity
of this Apostolic See, with that solicitude which
should be characteristic of our pastoral office
while laboring for the welfare of the Catholic
Church, we have ever sought to enroll among
the number of our venerable brethren the Cardinais of the Holy Roman Church, men of such
conspicuous merit as the dignits of their infistions
or or demands. For this reason it is that we have
chosen you, our well teloved son, whose eminent
piety, virtue and learning and zeal for the propagation of the Cathone laith have convinced us that
your ministry would be of great utility and bonor
to the Church of God. Having, therefore, created
you a Carolinal of the holy Roman Church, we send
to you, by our beloved son, Casar Roncettl, one of
our secret chamberlains, the scattlet beretta,
which is one of the lisignia of that sublime disnity.
Whom with the proper forms it shall have been
conferred upon you, know that its simining crimson
should ever remind him was is elevated to the
Church of God through every danger, even to that
sheedding of his blood which is pronounced precious
in the sight of the Lord.

We also greatly desire that you would receive
with all manner of kindness nim whom we have
sent to you, both for the sake of the mission upon
which he is sent and for our sake, it is also our
wish that before you receive the bervate you
should take and subscribe with your own sand
the out wish that no persons, constitutions
or ordinances of this Apostolic See or anything
eite whatsoever shall be construed as invalidating this our present act.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's,
under the seal of the Fisherman's Ring on the

ing this our present sol.

Given in Rume, at St. Peter's,
under the seal of the Fisherman's Ring, on the
20th day of March, in the year 1870, and of our
Pontificate the 20th.

F. CARDINAL ASQUINI,
The Pope's Cardinal Secretary of Brief.

After this brief is read it is banded to the Cardi-

pal, who quietly hands it to Pather Preston. Mgr. Roncetti then advances, and standing on one of the lower steps of the altar, reads from a manuscript the following address:-

ABLEGATE TO CARDINAL, AC.
REVERENDISSUM PONTIFICA ABLEGATE AD EMINENTDESIMON CARDINALEM ANCHIEFICO-PUE NEO ENOUAGENEERM ET AD REVERENDISSIMON ABGUIEFIE-

ACKNERM ET AD REVERENDISSIMUM ABCHIEFIECOPUM BALTIMORANSEM.

ORATIO.

Eminentissime princeps, praesul amplissime:—
Quod namquam ante actis temporitsus inctom e -t,
id tandem nodiorna die enemisse grafunimur quo
schicet, novata per Romandum purpuram decus,
nounsque spienoor accessut Catholica ecclesia
quas per Foderatos America, s'anus divina spidiauto gratia adoe morifice in ces succrescit -c
propagatur. Hince jore 2c meens in nijus diej
celsuretate universi, quot-quot sumistarum regionum, Catholici maxime excitaut. Qua quidem
lettia venementissi e et ego afficio preservim
do amplessmum obfegations momita, quod Romain Postificis beniguitars mini demandarum est
ur, sollicet, luc adeo sublimis dignifatis insignia
deferrem.

A, selicet, hue adeo sublime triguistica lus his efercia.

Parro tel a prima celate qua Evangelica lus his opquis abrulest, memo unquam exitit in america intola, qui sacratemen in presentiatiun ominno socialisto. Bidebantur, cum tot am issemorum intistitum erga Catholicum resigionem pro ciara merica, tun arcusamos libo nexus quo cum biscomerio, qua arcusamos libo nexus quo cum biscomerio qua esta della compania della compa rederatorum statuum ajoossibus Romana sedes conjungitur Quis etim ignorat quet ince ab initio curas ad Christianom neom propagandam secri harum ecolesiurum, antietites susceperint, quot insi

labores exantlaverint ut non mode in civitatious and humanitatem exculits, verum etram in dissitis deviseque locis et inter ipsas silvestres indigenarum turmas Sanctissuma Christi, fides quanticieter stabiliretur ac novis, in dica incrementis amplificaretur? Neumem vero later et nuno temporis in sacris presumbus antiqua religionis haridoux, non vingarem esse dectrinam, non exignas unium dotes bon onvins ultrus virtutes sed duxif aliquem ex eis in sacrum Cardinalium collogium esse co-optandum. Quamobrem ac te,
eminentissime presul, qui tandin rei Curistianas
incrementis adiabores et ecclesiae præes maximae interementis adiabores et ecclesiae præes maximasi federatorum America ecclesiae gances, adte, imquam, mittit purpareum birretum
eminentistis, que hodiemus Archiepiscopus Neodie diantablis, decenian, prudentia et in Sanctanscient per ampaitudinem tima usque enficierit, quinus curis ac lahorious incabuent ur ad arterne salutis pascua duceret Christigreem sue fiele commissim.

Hac quindem oninia cuique comperta et explorata sunt. Ferat igitur presun, fissimus vir,
noc dentum virtui pramium ne questiam meritus giorian assaquatur. Quod reliquium est mon
delisto quin omnes laic adstantes caterique,
quibus higus facti lectissimus vraneuis adventiri,
magis magisque religionis studio infamentur, et
cum Apostolica sede Christique in terris oicario
arctus in dies animis deninicantur. Post næc
alind non superest nisi Amplitudini tune, Cin
omnia fausta ac felicia obventura in faustissima
nac celebritate adprecor sanctissimi Domint
nostri P. Para Noni htteras exathere quibus ad
emiteritissonium praesulem Neo-Eboracea seu
me Ablegratum Mittere dignatus est uripse per te
Caromantos inagintous exoractar.

The reading of this address is a striking contrast with tuat of Dr. Ucaldi. The elocution it
monotonous, indistinct and hurried, and we note

trast with that of Dr. Ubaldi. The elecution is monotonous, indistinct and hurried, and we note in the congregation a movement of impatience, conversation and a broken rush of whispers, from the gallery to the floor. In time Mgr. Roncetti concludes and a still deeper stience falls upon the multitude as he takes the salwith the berretta and marching slowly as in state, he advances toward the Arch. bishop of Baltimore and stands awaiting bis pleasure. That prelate takes from his assistant some joined leaves of paper and reads the reply t-BEVERENDISSIMI ARCHIEPISCOPI BAYLEY AD REV-ERENDISSIMUM PONTIPICAUM INLEGATUM.

ILLUSTRISSIMME ET REVERENDISSIME DOMINE:—In-primis proûteri debeo et profiteor me magnopere sentiri quam maitum judicavit Sancius Pater cum ad noc opus conferendi Phem Coccineum nove

primis protteri debeo et profiteor me magnopere sentiri quam maltum judicavit Sanctus Pater cum ad hoc opus conferendi Pilem Coccineum novo Cardinali me elegerit.

Re quidem vera inauditum hactenus erat atque unexpeciatum ut Cadinalis Sanctie Romanz Ecciesia unus crearctur, qui in hisce longuiguis terrae partibus viram degeret; ita tamen factum est, et in his adjunctis nos omnes gratuss agera decet supremo religionis Buch, qui sic nos oceano dissociatoti toto orbe divisos honoravit, ut strictiori vinculo, si hoc fieri posset, rer hoc grande decus uni ex nostris delatum sioi obstringerit. In rebus que ad jus et nomorem Santæ Sedis Apostolicæ pertinent una est vox nostra, unum cor; nen timemus dicere non posse impugnari sententam nostram Catholicos nempe Esaderatorom Statuum nullis cedere in obsequio erga Romanum Pontificem; erga Illum, inquam, qui fidei divinitus Doctor et discipline custos est.

Etsi tamen non erat necesse suam in nos benevolentiam novo pignore ostendere, cum numamoris ejus quamduditaremus millominus ac epima nobis est somnopere hoc officena antiquissimum atque ex omni pante provvenerabile Cardinalatus esse datum illo reverendissimo iniuiato presult qui est archiepiscopus hujus forentissame urios, Neo Eboracensis.

Neque enim credim is concives nostros ad ovie Petri non pertilinentes, quecu aque demma fuerint,

intuisto priesuli qui est archiepiscopus hujus florentissime urois. Neo Eboracensis.

Neque enim credim is concives mostros ad ovide Petri non pertinentes, quecu aque demam fuerint, uilo astu ad hanc am dissimum dignitatis gradum benem erentem virum istum evectum fuisse vide re; inmo el nobisque gradunatar cum proofinoscunt eo mellores cives Catholicos quo perfectiores in sua religione fuerint.

To utique fleverendissimo Domina, hæc inter non oportet negligere; nec possimus sermonem clandere quin animum mostram patenacianus diammaque quam sincere in tham personam Sanctissimo Domina Nostri Abiegatum veneramor; tul simuloffici semper memoriam conservatimus.

Eminentissime Domine:—A Sanctisate Sua. Domino Nostro Pio Papa Nono, gratissimum aunus accepi capiti tao imponeud hoe signum prestantissione dignitatis ac quam evectus es.

Non nesci Eminenta Tua olim famam exissa quosdam e ciarissimis prastilions nostris ampliasimo nonore cardiaal atus exornandos finse, imprimis litum erre magnum virum, qui, proximus anti Te, hance actropolitanum rexiseccisiam.

Eguum santi Te, hance actropolitanum rexiseccisiam.

proximus anti Te, hance Metropolitanam rexit Ecclesiam.

Eguam sane est, sive nostrorum spectatur numerus Catholicorum, sive Republica nostratiner nationes Status et dignitants perpendantur, america Ecclesiam suam tandem asbere Cardinalum qui pruoens omnium que apud nos aguntur, in sacris Sanctitatis sue consilis assicat. Sablenmique que factum puto quam Sanctitas sua Eminentram fram adsciverit. Had de Cansa omnes America Episcopos, Sacerdotes et fideles gaudere scio et noscas v-lo.

Inde quisem Eminentram fram adsciverit. Had qui et de la consiste de la constanta de la constanta fila acceptante prosis, et, fidelissimus Episcopus, Sanc a Da accessie bono consulas; finde tandem ampliabitur splendor hujus Corona Glorus quam reddet Tiol Bominus in illa die Justus Judex, quum reddet uncaique secundum operaejus.

The English meaning of these words is as fol.

The English meaning of these words is as follows:-

ARCHITSHOP BAYLEY TO MONSIGNOR RONCETT,
MONSIGNOR—I regard it as a high nonor to bave
been appointed by the Holy Fataer to represent
him upon this occasion of giving the Cardinal's
cap to the distinguished Archbishop of New York.
The fact that I should have been designated to fil
this office toward the newly created Cardinal The fact that is stated the newly created Carlinal tells of the great changes that are going on in the world, and marks a new era in the distory of the Church of the United States. The occasion is one of joy for the Catholics of this country, who however needed not this or any other token of the Holy the medical in the catholics of the country, who however needed not this or any other token of the Holy the medical in the m ever needed not this or any other token of the Holy Father's paternal interest to draw themselves it possible more closely in heart and mind around the chair of Peter at the feet of him wad so worthily occupies it. In matters affecting the rights and privileges of the Holy See there is inapplity no divided opinion among us, and we Catholics of the United States may londly challenger a comparison with any others throughout the world in loyalty and warm devotion to the Roman Pontif, in sleadings attachment to the Roman Pontif, in sleadings attachment to the faith of which he is the Pocior and in unquestioning obedience to the discipline of which he is the pocior and in unquestioning obscience to the discipline of which he is the horor shown us in the person of one of the worthing at and most exalted prelates in the land. We recognize that the Pope has lorged another link in the golden chain of love and gratitude whereby no binds us to himself in establing in the New in the golden chain of love and gratitude whereby he binds us to himself in establishing in the New as example of that supreme dignity of the Cardinalite which has nither to been confined to the fold world, and we rejoice at the selection made for this singular favor of the limitations archivishop of the foremost city of the continent. In you, right reverend sir, we respect the envoy of the Pope, who has brought the gian tidings that we are not forgotien or neglected at Rome, and we thank you for the promptness with which you have filled your commission, so pleasing to us and so honoranie to yourself.

Turning to the Cardinal be said:—

Turning to the Cardinal be said:

Your Emissions—Our Holy Father the Pope has conferred upon me a great honor in appointing me apostolic Delegate to give to Your Emission this mark of the eminent digary to which you have been raised, and I value it the more because it adorus me an opportunity of expressing publicly my sentiment of affection and character. There were rumors in times gone by tantit was contempated to bestow this honor upon certain eminent prelates, and especially upon your distinguished predecessor, to whom the Catuolics of these United states owe so great a debt of gratitude. It is an honor, I may great a debt of gratitude. It is an honor, I may key it now, which we had in some manuer a right to expect, on account of the number of Cath say it now, which we had it some manuer a right to expect, on account of the number of Cathonic church is the United States. We had a right to expect if also on account of the greatness of our country; the position it occupies among the nations of the cartin and the indusence it is to exert over the future destines of the human race. It was right and proper also that we should have a representative among the intimate counciliors of the Hoty Father. There is nothing anomalous or contrary to the principle of our Republic that we should have in our midst a Cardinal of the Hoty Charch, and we are confident that your appointment will continue to be regarded, as it is now regarded, a new element of strength and harmony to all. We congratulate your Emmence on your appointment to so high an office. It will increase your cares and responsibilities, but it will also increase your means of uscullness as an honored citizen of the Republic and a faltoful dishop or the Church of God, and it will give new brightness to the crown of glory which God, the rightness to the crown of glory which God, the rightness to the crown of glory which God, the rightness to the grown of glory which God, the rightness to the grown of glory which God, the rightness to the grown of glory which god, the works.

THE imposing of the bearanty.

THE IMPOSING OF THE BERBETTA.

The Arabbishop read the address in even worse fachion than the Monsignor. He did not raise his voice above the tone of conversation, seeling. perhaps, that an oration in Latin would be lost upon a New York congregation. Evidently he labored under a strong emotion, for the sheets trembted in his hands, and now and then he seemed lost for a word. The Cardinal turns with a scarcely noticeable gesture toward the Archbishop, his tace flushes, and there is a look as of embarrassment and alarm as he listens to the complimentary words of his most reverend prother. But the palior soon returns and he remains unmoved, with bowed head the sign of life, only the radiating flash of the gems that direle his fingers, for his hands are still flolded in the attitude of prayer and are tremulous. All this time the congregation is suched in a sli-amost semial. The prelates and eviante an